

b Mandeville,
LEXINGTON-STREET,
FOR SALE,
ent of WINES, L
GROCERIES, &c.
consisting of

WINES.

VOL VIII.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1808.

[No. 2176.]

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

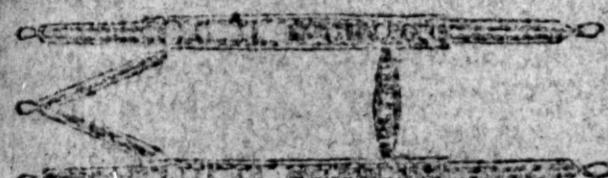
EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the publick, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Wherby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St Asaph street.

A. D. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19. 2 a.m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. 6 p.m.

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner NEPTUNE; 126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois,

May 6. d.

BRYAN HAMPSON

WAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chess young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for milluse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George and Thomas Burroughs, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2 a.m.

FOR SALE.

A new well finished Brick House, on Water-street, 40 feet front and 125 feet deep, adjoining Mr. Samuel Harper's rope walk—Also a small Frame House, on Duke-street, next door to the N. W. corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets.—The above property will be sold low and a long credit given for three-fourths purchase money.—If not sold at private sale before the first of June, it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Apply to the subscriber,

Lucy Colston.

April 26. 2 a.m.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good writer, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. d.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mcholls, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6 m.

Washington Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Subscribers to the Washington Bridge Company,

THAT certificates of stock of the said company are ready for issuing upon application to the clerk, at Greenleaf's Point City of Washington.

All transfers must be made in the books of the company, in person or by attorney.

By order of the Directors,

Samuel Elliot, jr. Clerk.

Form of a Power of Attorney.

I, , hereby constitute and appoint my lawful attorney; to transfer shares, standing in my name, on the books of the Washington Bridge Company.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

[Two witnesses.]

May 16. d.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, who has been employed part of his life as a house servant, and part thereof as a gardner and plantation laborer. He will be sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7. 6 a.m.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house of HENRY K.

MAY, a variety of

Elegant Household and Kitchen Furniture:

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Curtains, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Desks, Carpets, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. d.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d.

New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets Nine Dollars.

A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9. d.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 barrels Tennessee Cutton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirits Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 18. d.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Cask

in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-

rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H.H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12 mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price

87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

March

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart,

6 a.m.

The American Artillerists Companion.

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg.

and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osburgs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheet and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-

lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds. Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

THE essential of government is energy sufficient to maintain its principles, and to govern and direct its operations. From whatever spring it be derived, whether from the virtue of the governed, or the power arbitrary assumed and possessed by the governors, of controlling the subject, there is equally necessary in all a certain vigor, which pervading and animating the whole body, gives it life for its own nourishment and support, and for the discharge of its various necessary functions. The principles of this energy are as diversified and multifarious as the governments themselves; depending sometimes on the virtue of the community, at others on the mutual and identical interests of those acknowledging its sway, and not unfrequently deriving their whole force, vigor, and animation, from power fortuitously assumed and arbitrarily, though vigorously, supported.

To the union of the two first mentioned principles these states are indebted for their political existence. Situated as we were prior to our Revolution, a vast, unwieldy appurtenance to the British empire; the means of defence and internal regulation but feebly supplied by an inert and languid colonial system, it would not have been astonishing had the ill-regulated machine, of itself fallen to pieces, without the assistance of violent and destructive shocks. But when, without the ability, the inclination to arbitrary and unwarrantable attacks on the right of the subject was so apparent; when, to the weakness of the government, its manifest inadequacy to its proper and legitimate objects, were added violent, unconstitutional, and unnatural innovations, the spirit of a virtuous independence incited us to arm in preservation of our unalienable privileges, in preference to tame subjection to the violation of every protecting and beneficial law. The mutual interests of the states, all concerned in the event of the contest, all having either experienced or being duly exposed to the same arbitrary attacks, leagued and consecrated the inhabitants of a vast tract of country, distinguished into various soils, climates, and local situations. At the conclusion of the contest, virtue guided us to a republican government. We considered ourselves as free and equal; all had exerted themselves in asserting the freedom of their country, and at a time when worth was the recommendation to notice and approbation, the distinctions of birth and fortune held but a secondary place. A republican form of connection and combination was here natural, indispensable and unavoidable; interest and virtue introduced it, and to the strength of those ties must be owing its lasting continuance and stability.

In how great a degree those principles influence and actuate us at present, will be enquired into hereafter. At present I wish to premise, that my observations do not in any degree tend to inveigh against and invalidate the wisdom and political sagacity of the founders of our constitution and government. As far as perfection can advance in man, and as far as extends the ken of mortal judgement and comprehension, the authors of the system of government under which we dwell, were perfectly and comprehensively acquainted with the object and design of political regulations, with regard to the social order and happiness of man: were endowed with judgement in selecting and ordering the means of producing the desired end, and have left us a monument of human skill, ingenuity, and judgement. Like Solon, of Athens, they have given us laws, not in themselves perfect but as complete, effectual and salutary as the nature of our situation would admit; and the form of government at present subsisting is the only one that could have then been established with propriety and by the universal suffrage of the states composing the confederacy. To have attempted the erection of a monarchy, attended with all its necessary gradations of rank and situation, would at that juncture have been preposterous in the extreme; this can only be the work of time, to be perfected only by a series of years, in gradual and slow progressive advancement. Without a gradation of ranks, monarchy degenerates into despotism; and to have established such a gradation, after a contest which had made all, in their own warm fancies, free and equal, would have been shocking to the feelings of the people universally. An aristocracy was liable to the same objections, and was incompatible with the vast extent of the federate states. Such are the considerations which have established amongst us a republican government, in perfect accord with our situation at that juncture, and then supported by principles which introduced and established it.

The slow, however, though usurping proof of time, demonstrates and discovers all defects, errors, false views and inconsistencies. It will not be thought presumptuous to say, that the circumstances and situations must and will regulate the plans, the principles, and even the objects of pursuit, nor heresy to suppose the government of the union to be as liable to the action of times, circumstances and cases, as any other human object, or system of human construction. If the ties of our confederacy are broken, that union can no longer subsist; if neither virtue nor inter-

est actuate us any longer, nor give vigor to our government, that government can no longer operate—it must unavoidably fall; either sink slowly into the dust, and another, for not in the same state, and by the same people, arise on its ruins, or it must bend to the first blast of foreign ambition, and succumb to the first hand that stretches out its sceptre for its destruction. The people of the United States are not so tame, as to submit to sink calmly, and without a struggle, into subjection, if they have not virtue sufficient to maintain their republic, they will adopt the plan of government suited to their ideas and situation; if interests mutual and similar no longer exist to bind and federate them, they will separate as their interests and inclination dictate. It remains with us to calculate the probable chances of such events; we have the clue in our hands. If virtue, interest, or congenial views and sentiments remain to unite us, our union is firm and durable; for these are the fundamental principles on which depend the whole safety, vigor and animation of our government.

To decide on the prevalence or decline of virtue in our country, is a subject of nicety. To declare that we decline in it daily; that vice on the contrary makes rapid strides to entire and undisputed domination; that the good old doctrine of love for our native soil is not cherished with the same ardent warmth as formerly, and that venality and corruption are not viewed with the same honest, patriotic indignation as a few years back, would perhaps betray partial and snarling spirit of invective. But we may be allowed to adduce and collate the symptoms and the causes of those aberrations from virtue and morality, to compare reasonables with appearances, to connect with what we observe at present the probable consequences, and to form our judgments according to the result of our reasoning. And if we judge of the subject in this manner, we will find that in all ages, the refinements of luxury are introduced only by commerce; that they tend in the end universally to sink the moral virtues, and to introduce vices most deleterious and debasing; that the allurements of passion are then found paramount to the obligations of duty, to ourselves, friends and country, and uncontrolled by reason or conscience. The public arm is unnerved; the imbecility of the subject extends to the ministers of the laws, laws, whose whole force in a republic is interwoven with the virtue, spirit and patriotism of the governed. In the United States, this acme of refinement is within a short period of completion. Before the contest for independence, our commerce, and with it our wealth, was extensive and immense. That independence once established, our resources were called forth with more enterprise, than any other period had witnessed in this country. We became a nation of traders, whose wealth and luxury kept equal pace. It is not my business here to discuss the absolute evil of luxury, as productive of vice and immorality. The necessary consequence of trade, and productive of weakness and incapacity in the members of any community, it is indubitably incompatible with the existence of republics, whose supporting principle is virtue. Luxury is certain wherever wealth becomes exorbitant, and as surely as luxury extends its influence over the republican, so surely his government becomes imbecile, unsteady, and at last insupportable. But although luxury be intolerable in a republic, it is not so in a monarchy. Virtue is not here the principle which binds, supports and energizes the government; it is, in a political sense unnecessary, and luxury at its greatest height interferes not with the operations of the state, affecting their vigor or paralyzing its exertions. Which form of rule is therefore best suited to a large, productive and commercial country, whose dignity as a state depends upon wealth, derived solely from trade, is palpable to the sense.

But interest is, as well as virtue, the preservative of the union. Could the views of emolument be the same—were the soil, productions and manners similar, the consociation of interests alone would ensure our combination, and preserve the confederacy unbroken. Unfortunately, however, neither the interests, the sentiments and the manners of this unwieldy mass are the same; and altho' in the early period of the association, immediately succeeding a long season of calamitous war, the differences in sentiment, customs and interests were lost in the transports of a novel and dazzling freedom, the natural rivalships, dissensions and contrarieties of interest were not long in making their appearance. Between the contrary claims of the traders of New-England, the farmers of Ohio, and the planters of Georgia, states widely differing in climate, soil, and the professions of the inhabitants, justice itself will be unable to decide with impartiality and to the satisfaction of the contending parties. Time will render more evident the defects of the present union; discover it incongruous and insupportable, as a heterogeneous mixture of men, widely differing in articles; the universal acceptance of which is essentially necessary to the stability of any union or combination whatsoever. One observation is sufficient to render apparent the diversity of sentiments and opinion. The inhabitants of New-England, blindly devoted to their religious notions, and comparatively strict in their moral

duties, have already shewn their abhorrence of the unnatural subjection, in which the interests of the southern states hold the natives of Africa. Whether that abhorrence be just or not, it is unnecessary to enquire; but while that difference in sentiment exists, their union will be bound by a fragile and brittle thread. When the lordly planters of Virginia and the Carolinas are so far inspired with the patriotic love for their country, as voluntarily to renounce their wealth, splendor and aristocratical dignity, we may reasonably hope for the longer continuance of our union. Wonderful must be the revolution, if patriotism triumph over luxury and self-confident and interested pride.

Events unforeseen and unexpected may, contrary to the presages of human knowledge, produce revolutions in opinions and situations. To look forward into futurity, and divine the changes, which a revolution of years may cause, is not within the province or the ability of man; and suppositions and deductions probable and well founded, are all the insights we possess, into the events and changes of future ages. If we be allowed to judge of our probable situation in a few years, by referring to causes influencing at the moment, which have at other periods existed among other nations and people, our inferences will not be unworthy of attention, or devoid of probability. Upon this ground reason will warrant our fears for the stability of a confederacy, whose uniting principles are weakened and declined; for the continuance of a republic, unsupported by virtue, interest, or congeniality of sentiments and opinions.—To an examination of the prevalence or decline of the original principles, which constructed and organized our government, a casual and rapid survey of other circumstances influencing and affecting its continuance, will not be extraneous.

If as pres't Montesquieu observes, to a large extent of territory a republican government be unadapted, this government labors under a defect, which, in its present state is incurable. I am well aware, that the same author has excepted those governments, which comprehend under an extensive and entire whole, smaller parts, regulated by laws of their own, yet forming together one state, to the welfare of which the acts of the component parts must be subservient. This however can never subsist, but by a similarity and mutual conjunction of interests, among the different inferior states. The clashing of views and designs must necessarily weaken the confederacy, and render it incapable of existence and support; and even supposing them to be united in these points, still the other disadvantages of the government are immense and irreparable. The forces of the commonwealth raised and supported with difficulty, are unable from the vast extent of exposed and undefended points, to concentrate in opposition to impending danger. The policy of the general government will not suffer the inferior legislatures to raise upon every occasion, the force necessary and adequate to defence. And here some remedy being necessary, one only presents more destructive, if possible, than the evil itself; a force at all times ready to march to any quarter either alarmed or attacked, for its defence and protection. From a government with the means of aggrandizement, ambitious exaltation at all times ready at demand, to an oppressive and despotic aristocracy is a step easy, natural—perhaps unavoidable. And great as is the magnitude of the evil, attending so wide an extent of territory, unpopulated and consequently undefended, it may excite our astonishment, that so insatiable a desire of extending and enlarging it, should have displayed itself in our Executive. The possession of the immense tract of country, extending from the Mississippi, almost indefinitely to the west, will involve us in continual contentions with those powers, whose possessions border upon our own dominion. While uncultivated and destitute of the power of defence, it will hang as a clog upon our government, requiring only support and nourishment, without contributing to lighten the oppressive load by any counterbalancing advantages; and political sagacity would perhaps foresee, that when it has risen into strength and opulence, supported and cherished by the marrow of our own wealth and population, that territory, in itself an empire, no longer feeling the necessity of our tutelage and support, will increase into a state, powerful and wealthy in itself, and formidable to the peace and safety of its parent. Had it continued a province of France, Spain or other European power, its distance from the supporting government would have retarded its progress in wealth and population; the province would have been oppressed with avaricious extortions, its riches exhausted, its cultivators depressed and impoverished, and its productions ravished away for the enriching of other soils and the parent country; and although humanity disclaims the misery of others as the means of happiness, the political welfare of our country is unhappily interested in the depression of a neighboring soil, that bids fair to rival and molest us at a future period. Had we the means of defending it, it would not be impolitic to hold it in our own hands, in preference to leaving it in the hands of others, as a strong hold, from which to issue out and attack us; but by the nature of the government, the means of defence being denied to us, and the large ex-

tent of the present territory, standing a formidable and irremediable evil, to lavish the wealth of the public in acquisitions of useless possessions is preposterous and destructive.

While we continue a commercial nation, depending upon that commerce alone for wealth and the refinements of life, our attachments will follow the bent of our interests and advantages. The western states are, at present chiefly dependent, for the disposal of their produce, to New-Orleans. Their situation upon the Mississippi and its tributary streams, render that carriage convenient and expeditious; while to dispose of their commodities at a market in the Atlantic sea would be long, tedious and expensive. Not merely phantasy to anticipate at some future day, when events shall have effected the separation of Louisiana, the recession likewise of the western states. Interest will be the spring, nor will considerations of patriotism and affection for their eastern brethren, stand in the way of their design, when their prosperity depends on it, of a separation from the good old confederacy.

PHILO will now conclude. If by entering into a disquisition on the principles, upon which "this good old league" are founded, the actual existence or decline of those principles at the present juncture, and the adventitious confirming or tending to discover the combination; if his sentiments be esteemed bold and presumptuous; or his opinions derogatory to the character and glory of his parent soil, he must deprecate the judgment, and plead as the foundation of his sentiments, facts, themselves known and indisputable. In defence of his strictures on a republican government, he thinks it necessary to add, that government is only admirable, and respectable, when fully adequate to the preservation of the rights, laws, happiness and glory of a people; that he does not believe himself addressing persons, by whom government is revered, merely as being republican, that provided a monarchy answers the ends for which government was originally instituted, it is as much to be revered, beloved and supported, as even a republic itself; and that when a republican form is no longer adequate to its purpose, it should be rejected without hesitation and another more competent to the end substituted in its place. And although political liberty can be nowhere fully enjoyed but in a republic, yet he contends that this is but a secondary object; when placed in competition with civil liberty and social happiness. Could we, indeed, be blessed with Milton's republic, where reason alone is to preside in the councils, and sway the actions of the guardians of the public liberty, it would be folly to place in comparison with this any other system of political regulation, devised by human invention. When we find, however, that reason does not preside in the senate, or in the minds of the legislators, and that spite of the suggestions of the same principles, faction, dissension and self-interest will appear, we are permitted to resort to other systems of regulation and defence, to other forms of government, more adequate and energetic.—While we can, however, subist together, be our union unbroken; as long as we may possess both political and civil liberty, let the constitution which affords them be adhered to; but when they become incompatible, let us relinquish liberty of words, for happiness of life, and grasp the substance, while we leave unpursued the phantom of liberty.

PHILO.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

We have received by the brig *Pudente* from Bordeaux, files of French papers to the latter end of March: but their contents are either unimportant, or have been anticipated by way of London. We learn very fully that the alleged crime for which marshal Brune is imprisoned in the temple at Paris, is, that of having secretly received from the English six millions of livres for permission to smuggle goods into Hamburg. He has been compelled to refund this money; besides incurring the displeasure of his royal master, who is said to have declared that he spared his life only in consideration of his past services, and because of the dignity of marshal to which those services had raised him.

Our correspondent at Bordeaux, under date of March 28th, writes to us as follows: "We have no news in France. Commerce is in so distressing a state that nearly all the counting houses in this place have discharged their clerks. No decision has yet been given in the courts in the case of any American vessel. The news of captain Duplex's arrival at L'Orient in the Osage reached us yesterday; and the dispatches he brings may probably have a favorable effect."

Latest from England.

A commercial friend has put the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of a London paper (per the Alleghany) of the evening of April 7th, two days later intelligence from Bagdad than had been heretofore received. It contains

territory standing a formidable evil, to harass the in acquisitions of useful and posterous and destructive, continue a commercial nation, that commerce alone can low the bent of our interest. The western states are, dependent, for the disposal of New-Orleans. Their sister Mississippi and its tributaries carriage convenient to dispose of their market in the Atlantic spacious and expensive.

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DAY'S MAIL.

RK, May 16.
by the brig Prudence
French papers, to
search; but their contents
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London. We learn ver-
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been compelled to re-
sides occurring the dis-
master, who is said
at he spared his life
of his past services,
dignity of marshal to
had raised him.

at Bordeaux, under
writes to us as fol-
no news in France.
distressing a state that
houses in this place
clerk. No decision
the courts in the case
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from England.
has put the editor of
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(per the Alleghany)
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some interesting circumstances, of which the following is a brief but general outline:

In the house of lords, on the 6th of April, lord Grenville gave notice, that he should upon an early day after the recess, perhaps between the 5th and 10th of May, move to address his majesty to revoke the late orders in council.

The English have established themselves in the island of Lesina, on the coast of Dalmatia, which the Russians occupied several months during their last war with France; it is thought to have been taken possession of for some temporary purposes, and with an inconsiderable force.

Notwithstanding the pressure of war, and the daily increasing difficulties to which the commerce of England is exposed, the sum of prosperity of the country is represented as keeping pace with the magnitude of the exertions which she is compelled to make, the surplus of the consolidated fund, for the year ending on the 5th April, amounted to four millions and a half sterling, exceeding by one million that of the year preceding.

It was reported in London on the 7th of April, with more confidence than the general fear would allow it to merit, that the American government has offered its mediation between England and France; and that Mr. Nourse, who has arrived at L'Orient in the Osage, is the bearer of a proposal to that effect. It was added, that Mr. Nourse is charged with dispatches to Mr. Pinckney; but that he waits at L'Orient until he hears from our minister at Paris how this offer of mediation has been received.

Two-thirds of the mercantile houses in the city of Lisbon have stopped payment, in consequence of the total want of trade and the accumulated oppressions of the French government. Letters had been received in London to the 20th March, some of which state that in the India House at Lisbon were found 36,000 bales of cotton, 16,000 bales of India goods, 13,000 bales of Malabar coast goods, an abundance of cacao, and other articles of value. The first instalment of the contribution of forty million of crusades had been paid. The amount of it was about 200,000 sterling. In the list of persons assessed, Mr. Quintella (at whose house general Juarez has his head-quarters) Mr. Soendeira, and Mr. Caldas stand separately charged with the sum of 9000, sterling, and this only on one twentieth part of the whole sum to be contributed. The church plate was to be estimated in the next instalment.

The report of a naval engagement in the Mediterranean appears to have been idle rumor. We are sorry to announce the loss of the American ship Mercury, captain Rogers, bound to London. She was driven on the Goodwin Sands, in the afternoon of the 5th of April. The crew were saved. Consuls in London, April 7th, 1808.

We acknowledge our obligations to the gentleman who supplied us with the paper from which the above intelligence is taken, for a regular file of Clive Shipping List to the 9th of April. Excepting the arrival of Greenock of the ship Boreal, Dayon, in 72 days from New Orleans, and of the ship Alexander, Howell, from Boston, at Portsmouth (detained) no mention is made of the arrival or clearance of any American vessel whatever.

Glyndor Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

To a Correspondent.—"Curtius" shall appear to-morrow.

The brig Maria, from Leghorn, is arrived New-York. Left there 27th March, brig Rebecca, of Alexandria, and ship Healy, Day, and for Alexandria in 14 days.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The following interesting particulars of the affairs of Spain were received at Boston in a letter from Alcant, dated 27th March.

"On the 27th inst. the rumor being spread at Aranjuez, that the king and royal family were making preparations to set out for Cadiz, there to embark on board the English squadron, it caused a great fermentation amongst the people. At 11 o'clock at night about 4000 peasants from the neighborhood, made their appearance, surrounded the palace, and insisted on seeing their majesties, who were of course under the necessity of showing themselves on the balcony. The prince of peace, who already placed a great number of sentinels and post horses along the road,

took this opportunity of telling their majesties that their lives were in danger, and that no time must be lost in making their escape. The prince of Asturias (who has always been an enemy to the prince of peace) found means of informing one of his guards what was going forward, desiring him to tell the rest, that if they would protect him, he was resolved not to quit the country, and even to jump out of the carriage if taken by force. Every thing being ready, orders were given to the gards du corps to disperse the populace, and even to fire upon them; instead of which, these troops went to the palace of the prince of Peace, forced his guards, and searched for him without success. His wife was found and treated with the greatest respect, as being a cousin to the king; she was placed in a carriage and drawn to the royal palace by the populace. In the meanwhile, marquis Caballero, minister of Gracia and Justicia, took this opportunity of informing the king, that attempting to leave the country would be vain; that his majesty had nothing to fear from the French troops (then at 11 leagues distance) and that the prince of Peace was a traitor to his country and king. The council of Castile was assembled, and their advice was unanimous to the same purpose—the king then issued a proclamation, withdrawing from the prince of Peace the titles of generalissimo and high admiral; but this did not appease the people, who continued to insist on the prince of Asturias's being proclaimed king. At last, the king, finding there was no other remedy, issued a proclamation on the 20th, by which he resigns his crown to his son, who was accordingly proclaimed, to the satisfaction of the whole nation. One of his first steps has been to confiscate all the property which the prince of Peace had usurped from the nation, amounting to some hundred millions of dollars (having appropriated to himself the whole produce of the lands of the clergy, which have been selling for some years past) 22,500 roles reales of 600 d. each have been found, and an immense quantity of gold.

"He is now arrested and going to be tried—he had been hidden for near two days in a garret of his palace; but pressed by hunger and thirst, he declared himself to one of his guards, who immediately secured him. It is now discovered that he had sent orders to the governor of Ceuta to surrender to the English—it also appears that M. Valdes, commander of the squadron that sailed last month from Carthagena, had orders to go to Gibraltar and surrender himself, but he put into Mahon, under pretext of an accident, and one Salcedo was immediately sent to supersede him, but it is expected he will not have arrived in time. La Senora Josefa Tudo, mistress of the Prince of Peace, set out for Cadiz on the 15th, with all the money that was left in the treasury; detachments of hussars have been sent after her, but it is feared she is already on board the English fleet. It seems the plan of this mad was, to take the royal family over to Spanish America, make a peace with England, destroy the prince of Asturias, (which was already attempted in October last) and get himself appointed regent of that country, if not king. The French government had secret advice of this plot, and sent in troops by all quarters, with the pretext of an attack against Algiers and Gibraltar, and it was too late when he discovered the real object of this visit. Whatever be his fate, it is not probable that the immense property he has in the bank of London will ever be recovered by the nation. All the people in exile by his orders are recalled to court. Florida Blanca is expected to be prime minister; the duke of Infante, lately exiled by him, is appointed president of the council and colonel of the Spanish guards; the duke of Medina Sidonia, and count Pedro Nunez, are sent to compliment the French emperor at Burgos and conduct him to Madrid; no blood has been spilt, but several houses of his partisans have been plundered and destroyed by the mob—amongst them, those of Soler & the minister; Noriega, the treasurer general; Sixto Elpinosa, cashier of the consolidation; Truxilla, late governor of Malaga, and brother in law to the prince of peace; The king and queen have asked to retire to Grenada or St. Lucar, but the council have opposed it, as being too near the coast; they are allowed to choose between Guadalupe and Arenas, a small place in the centre of Castile.

Extract of another letter.

Alicant, March 27th 1808.

"On the 18th inst at 9 in the evening, an order arrived from the generalissimo the prince of peace, to the Spanish and Walloon guards and other troops, stationed round and doing garrison service at Madrid, to march

without delay to Aranjuez, where they arrived the next morning to the number of 10,000. A novelty of such a nature and at such a time induced a multitude of people to follow them, amongst which a report was diligently circulated that their majesties and the prince of peace intended to retire to Gibraltar, and from thence to America as had been done by the Portuguese royal family. Impressed with this idea, the mob collected in the grand square before the palace about 10 o'clock in the evening, crying long live the king and kill the traitor! Caballero, 1st secy of state, immediately proceeded to the royal apartment where he found the king and queen together much alarmed; while he was endeavoring to calm their apprehensions, the prince of peace entered in apparent consternation, and intreated their majesties to disguise themselves immediately and escape, as the people meditated mischief against them. The secretary assured them that it was false; that they expressed the greatest love and loyalty for his majesty's person, and that they only sought revenge on a traitor. And who is he? cried the prince of peace. You, said Caballero. The former drew his sword and attempted to stab him; but the king interfering, the latter had time to retire, and take with him the prince of Asturias to beg protection of the guard de corps. The 20th, Charles IVth abdicated his throne to his son the prince of Asturias, who is now proclaimed as Ferdinand the VIIth."

Appointments by the New King.

The duke of Infante, to be governor of the council and colonel of the Spanish guards; duke of St. Carlos, steward of the palace; Caballero, the former minister of grace and justice, is made grandee of Spain and president of the council of orders; Jovillanus, minister of grace and justice; Aranza, the minister at Paris, is appointed governor of the council of Horuna; count Florida Blanca, deacon of the council of state; the archbishop of Toledo, Patriarch; gen. O'Farrell, director general of the artillery.

The noblemen accused of combining against the life of the king a few months since with the prince of Asturias, have all been pardoned.

In some papers we find the new monarch of Spain denominated emperors.

At Madrid the following houses were destroyed, the occupants of which were attached to the Prince of Peace.

The house of Don Diego Godoy, brother to the Prince; of Lieut. Gen. Branchfort, cousin to ditto; of Duran, the Prince's Confessor; of Marquina, Lord Mayor; Noriega, Treasurer General; of Espinosa & Cordero, Law Officers; and of Saler, of the Council of Horuna. Boston Palladium.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated March 28.

The Prince of Peace has been arrested and imprisoned; the king has abdicated his throne and the prince of Asturias has been proclaimed king, and under the title of Ferdinand VII. Bonaparte is in Madrid, and has officially announced his determination to take possession of this country, under the title of defending it from the English. I inclose the proclamation respecting the prince of peace.

PROCLAMATION.

By royal order, communicated this evening, by his excellency the governor of the council pro tempore, it has been informed, that the king has been pleased to authorise the prince of Asturias, that he proceed against Don Manuel Godoy immediately, according to law. And the council having been made acquainted with it in the hotel of the governor has ordered it to be published as well as another order whereby the goods and effects remaining in the apartments which Don Manuel Godoy occupied in this court are declared to belong to the king. To the end that confiding in his justice, and that of the council, the city may be tranquilized, as is expected from its loyalty; and that all may immediately retire to their houses, so that under no motive or pretext the noted fidelity and submission of this vicinity may be doubted, nor require this supreme tribunal to take other steps.

MADRID, 19th March 1808.

The Council to the people of Madrid.

Nothing ought to take place to change the public tranquility in the happy moments of the exaltation of king Ferdinand VII to the throne of Spain. His loyal subjects have given to his majesty very decided proofs of their attachment and affection; and they ought not to doubt that the love his majesty professes will be engrossed entirely to promote the public happiness, and satisfy the wishes of the people of Madrid.

What is most important towards these great objects, is public order; and that this may be assured, the council flatters itself that all the subjects and inhabitants of this faithful city, will retire to their houses and preserve the most perfect quiet; persuaded that they will thus give to his majesty in the first moments of his happy reign, the

most certain proof of the sincerity of their sentiments and of the vows of fidelity, which are now heard.

MADRID, 20th March, 1808.

Don Bartholomew Monoz de Torres, of the council of H. M. his secretary, clerk of the most ancient chamber and governor of council.

"I certify that the following royal order has been communicated to the governor pro tempore of the council by H. E. Don Pedro Cevallos, first secretary of state, and of dispatch.

SIR,

ONE of the first cares of the king, our lord, after coming to the throne, was to inform the emperor of the French and king of Italy, of this happy event; securing at the same time his imperial and royal majesty, that animated by the same sentiments as his august father, far from varying in the smallest particular the political system with respect to France, he will endeavor by all possible means, to draw closer the ties of amity and strict alliance, which happily subsists between Spain and the French empire. His majesty orders me to communicate it to you, in order that by publishing it in the council, that a tribunal may, in consequence, take all the measures for restoring the public tranquility in Madrid; and to receive and afford the French troops who are prepared to enter that city, all the assistance they may need, endeavoring to persuade the people that they come as friends, and with views useful to the king and the nation.

His majesty promises himself from the wisdom of the council, that feeling all the lively desires which animate him to confirm daily, still more, the sentiments which bind his majesty to the emperor of the French and king of Italy, the council will endeavor by all the means within their power, to inspire with the same sentiments all the inhabitants of Madrid. God preserve you, &c.

Pedro Cevallos.
ARANJUEZ, 20th March, 1808.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises is still for sale, well known by the name of "Arlington," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potowmack river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or Robert L. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.

The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of Robert L. Taylor, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June when it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

The OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said Bridge. An aged man of steady habits, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encouragement: the colour of the person will be no objection.

May 11.

FOR SALE,
Spanish HIDES,
White and Brown glazed SUGARS in bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in bags, & lbs.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes,
half pipes and qr. casks,
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 25. law 3m.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mothier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Fawbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despised of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of nine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laudable remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unmitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Ketze, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22, 1802.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1802.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully inform his FRIENDS and the public in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the Washington Tavern, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18.

BANK OF POTOMAC.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6, 1802.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent, has been declared for the half year, which will be paid them or their representatives on the 10th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Chs. Page, Cashier.

May 6.

2 a.m. 3 w.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Henry Moore to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of Cleon Moore, Esquire, that lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This lot is handsomely situated, and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason, } Trustees.

Thomas Moore, } Trustees.

May 2.

law 4 w.

LANDING,

FROM SCHOONER TRAVELLER,

FOR SALE BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 crates well assorted Crockery Ware

50 3d Mould Candles

30 kegs of first quality Butter

40 tons Plaster Paris

10 M. Merchantable Lumber

May 18.

cost

Printing in its various branches

neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA;
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

Cd St. Estephe Medoc

lauret, in cases

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Leaf and Lump sugar, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapée do.